dent or other principal officer or clerk of the society, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, by seven or more of the members of such society, which requisition and notice were required to be publicly read at the two usual meetings of such society, to be held next before such general meetings, for the purpose of such alteration or repeal, unless a committee shall have been duly authorised and nominated for the purpose at a public meeting, and unless such alteration or repeal should be made with the concurrence and approbation of three-fourths of the members of the society then present. On the 5th of June, 1838, a requisition was addressed to Mr. Tepper, the secretary, signed by twenty of the members, requesting him to issue a public notice to convene a general meeting on the 18th of July following, for the purpose of altering, rescinding, or repealing such of the rules as fixed the *maximum* share of each member becoming an annuitant at the sum of 30*l.*, and substituting such new rule or alteration in existing rules as might be necessary for fixing the *maximum* share of each annuitant at 7*l.*, or at such other yearly sum as three-fourths of the members of the society present at the meeting should concur in and approve. Instead of the yearly sum of 30*l.* This requisition was duly followed by a notice from the secretary, and the meeting which took place in consequence finally passed a resolution, by a majority of 143 to 30, reducing the amount of annuities to 10*l.* The officers of the society, acting upon this resolution, had refused to any annuitant more than 10*l.* per annum, and hence arose the present suit.

The Vice-Chancellor said, taking it for granted that every thing which had been done was proper, except upon the disputed question of the construction of the 28th rule and the 9th section of the statute, if the requisition had stated that a meeting would be convened for the purpose of altering the rules of the society which fixed the *maximum* share of each annuitant at 30*l.*, and as introducing the alteration, voting it at 7*l.* or 10*l.* or any other thing definite, he should have considered there had been a compliance with the provisions of the 28th rule. But it did not appear when the party gave notice of the alteration that he had determined in his own mind what it should be. The thing intended was that the parties who were to compose the general meeting, and discuss the alteration, should have the advantage of knowing beforehand, by means of a statement in writing given at a previous general meeting, what the thing was they would have to discuss. Therefore the matter had not been sufficiently considered, and the resolution was wrong.

THE OLD CHURCH, LEAMINGTON.

We were astonished the other day on looking into the enclosure of works, to which we were attracted by the numerous scaffold poles, to see so truly noble a spirit displayed in the execution of the restoration, or, rather we should term it, the re-edification of this church; stone inside and out, pillars elaborately clustered, windows liberally moulded and enriched with tracery, and all on a scale of extent betokening a purpose of unusual munificence in the projector. We understand it is due to the reverend incumbent, Mr. Craig, that Leamington enjoys so much of promise; the principal part of the stone employed is a grey, though somewhat of a soft quality, from Elmscote, or Edmundscote, near Leamington, but the four noble pillars of the "Evangelists" are of a lime-stone of very fine texture; Caen stone, however, is there also to salute our eyes with its well-known beauty and excellence. We are told, but know not if correctly, that it is intended to surmount the church with a spire in emulation of the glorious St. Michael's, of Coventry. The old church is in use while these extensive operations are in progress surrounding it. Mr. Jackson, of Leamington, was, we understand, the architect first employed, but Mr. Mitchell is now associated with the reverend patron in carrying out the works in scrupulous adherence to the formularies of the Camden Society.

THE GREENWICH PIER.—The lawsuit between the stone pier company and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors, has been stayed by proceedings in Chancery. Messrs. Grissell and Co. have obtained an injunction, the case has been referred to eminent counsel, and an amicable arrangement entered into, for both parties to bear an equal proportion of the expense to be incurred in putting the permanent pier into really substantial condition. It is stated that to do so at least 17,000*l.* must be expended. The pier company are driving a number of piles close to and alongside the watermens' floating pier, and are determined to drive them away from their position.

METHOD FOR DRAWING AN ENLARGED OR DIMINISHED CORNICE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and liberal feeling with which you received our communication of the 8th, and entered into the views of our association. I am also glad to find that our endeavours meet your approbation.

In accordance with the proposal then made, I have got out, with the hope of its being useful to your readers, a method, comprised in a couple of diagrams, with explanation for drawing an enlarged or a diminished copy of any given cornice or other assemblage of mouldings, preserving strictly the proportions of the original. The method of finding the positions of points of irregular division upon one right line, in proportion to corresponding divisions on another longer or shorter line, is already well enough known to those acquainted with geometry; the part of the scheme that I claim as original, and which appeared a desideratum, is that which gives the proportions that the heights and projections relatively bear *to each other*. I have made the height and projection alike in the given cornice; and made the diminished one half the size, and the enlarged one just a half larger than the original, for the purpose that the correctness of the scheme may the more readily appear.

I remain, Sir, very obediently yours,

JAMES WILSON, Hon. Sec., B.A.A.D.

28, Southampton-street, Strand,
22nd July, 1843.

Fig. 1.

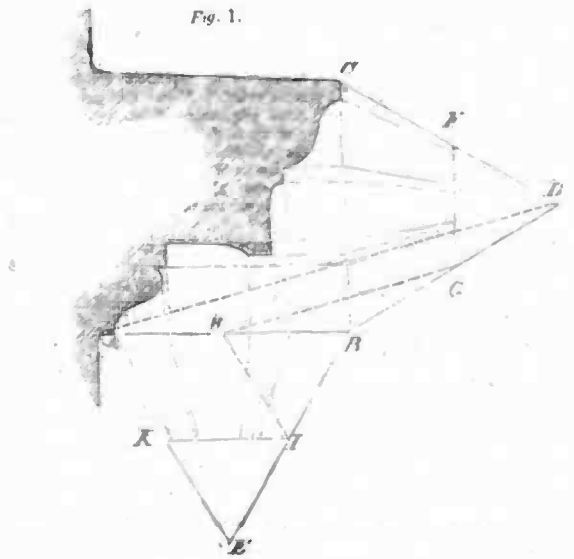
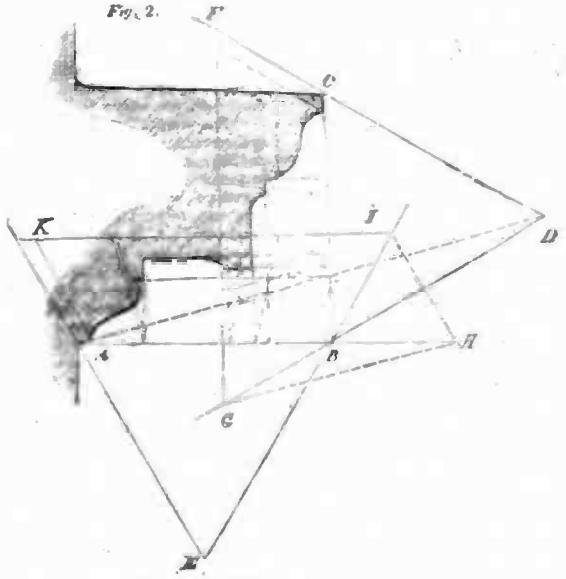


Fig. 2.



Figs. 1 and 2 exemplify one and the same method, the former being an example of its application to the diminishing, and the latter to the increasing of cornices.

Fig. 1. A B is the projection, and B C the height of the given cornice. Upon these lines, as bases, equilateral triangles A B E and B C D are erected; the projectures of the various members being produced down to the base of the former, and their heights out to that of the latter; such divisions of heights and projection being also continued, radiating towards their respective apices. To obtain any smaller cornice of the same proportions, it is only necessary, in the first place, to set off D F and D G each equal to the required height; when, F G, drawn parallel to C B, will be the line of heights: then by drawing G H parallel to D A, and H I parallel to A E, the situation for obtaining the line of projectures I K, parallel to B A, will be found.

[DEMONSTRATION.

C B D being an equilateral triangle,

the sides C B and B D are equal; and therefore

B C and B D bear an equal proportion to B A:

consequently the two sides A B and B D of the triangle A D B are to each other as the projection of the cornice is to its height.

Then, since G H is parallel to D A,

and the right line A B cuts both, the angles D A B and G H B are equal; and, for the same reason, the angles A D B and H G B are also equal: then the angle A B D is common to both the triangles A D B and H G B. Hence the angles in the triangle A D B being respectively equal to the corresponding ones in H G B, the sides in each are in proportion to those in the other: wherefore

B G is to B H as B D is to B A, and G D and H A are in the same proportions. Consequently G F being equal to G D,

because they are two sides of an equilateral triangle,

and A H equal to K I,

because the opposite sides of parallelograms are equal—it follows that

K I is to G F as A B is to B C.

Fig. 2. In this the process is similar to that described for Fig. 1. The triangles are enlarged from A B and B C; G H, parallel to A D, is turned outward instead of inward: H I, parallel to B A, upward instead of downward: and the radial lines, shewing the heights and projectures of the mouldings, produced in a direction *from* the apices of the triangles instead of *towards* them.

To learn how to use PDF Compression and OCR visit our website